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The Law of the Employment of Labor. By LINDLEY D. CLARK.
(New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. xiii, 373.
\$1.60.)

As its title indicates, this volume, with respect both to subject matter and mode of treatment, is in the nature of a legal textbook. In brief, it is a simple statement of the legal status in the United States so far as concerns "workmen and their employers in their relations as such."

The attempt to cover this field within the limits of a single volume of convenient size has forced the author to confine the discussion to the principles of the common law in their most important phases and to the general nature and trend of legislation, with a minimum of annotation. Thus, in the main, what is given the reader on each topic is a clear but brief statement of the authoritative judicial rulings and an equally brief statement of the general effect of statutory enactments, where such exist. This rule of treatment, however, is departed from at times, notably in connection with statutes covering workmen's compensation and mediation and arbitration in labor disputes, where some analysis is given of specific enactments, especially of the Federal Compensation Law of 1908. The author's own judgments are confined mainly to the selection of leading cases, the statement of the effect of decisions, the determination of the weight of authority, and the pointing out of distinctions.

As befits a legal handbook there is no attempt in this volume to trace the development of the law historically or to interpret it causally, while the limits prescribed do not allow of a definite and conclusive statement of the legal status in any particular commonwealth. The economic student, therefore, will be apt to find the treatment somewhat lacking in realism and insight.

Considering, however, the avowed nature of the work, it is difficult for the lay reader to offer any but the highest degree of praise. Mr. Clark's connection with the Bureau of Labor and his previous contributions to the literature of this subject guarantee the adequacy of his information and of his legal judgment. The book, therefore, may be taken by the nontechnical student as authoritative. It offers him thus a clear-cut comprehensive statement of the law, in language relieved from legal verbiage and subtlety, organized with reference to the most vital labor problems, with copious specific case and statutory citations, with an excel-

lent topical index and a long list of cases cited with page references. Especially does it give a simple yet illuminating treatment of the liability of employers for injury to employees, workmen's compensation laws, trade and labor associations, and labor disputes.

To the business man and the laborer desirous of knowing his rights and duties, of what is likely to be held legal or to be forbidden by the law, this work of Mr. Clark's will constitute an ideal hand-book, while to the student of labor conditions and controversies it will serve as a most convenient text.

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The Living Wage of Women Workers: A Study of Incomes and Expenditures of Four Hundred and Fifty Women Workers in the City of Boston. By LOUISE MARION BOSWORTH. (Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science. 1911. Pp. vi, 90.)

The present volume, prepared for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, is a study of the expenditures of 450 working-women in occupations varying from those called professional to those called "kitchen." It is at once a contrast in method to the report¹ recently published by the federal Bureau of Labor, which deals with the expenditures and earnings of much larger and at the same time more homogeneous groups,—444 retail saleswomen and 726 factory girls; and the very intensive study that has just been issued from the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of England² which presents in admirable detail thirty complete accounts sent weekly to the Department for one year but from which "no generalizations or theories on expenditures are offered."

In Miss Bosworth's volume we are given an interesting and readable account of the various types of lodgings in which working-women of Boston live and of certain general characteristics of their expenditures. From the statistical point of view, however, the volume is open to criticism, and it may be seriously questioned whether it throws any new light on the "living wage." The only

¹ *Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States*, vol. v. *Wage-Earning Women in Stores and Factories*.

² *Accounts of Expenditures of Wage-Earning Women and Girls*, Cd. 5963.